

इंटरनेट

मानक

Disclosure to Promote the Right To Information

Whereas the Parliament of India has set out to provide a practical regime of right to information for citizens to secure access to information under the control of public authorities, in order to promote transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority, and whereas the attached publication of the Bureau of Indian Standards is of particular interest to the public, particularly disadvantaged communities and those engaged in the pursuit of education and knowledge, the attached public safety standard is made available to promote the timely dissemination of this information in an accurate manner to the public.

“जानने का अधिकार, जीने का अधिकार”

Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan

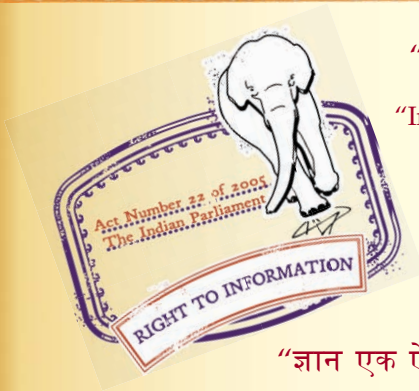
“The Right to Information, The Right to Live”

“पुराने को छोड़ नये के तरफ”

Jawaharlal Nehru

“Step Out From the Old to the New”

IS 5090 (1969): Blade Plate, Moore Type [MHD 2: Orthopaedic Instruments, Implants and Accessories]



“ज्ञान से एक नये भारत का निर्माण”

Satyanarayan Gangaram Pitroda

“Invent a New India Using Knowledge”



“ज्ञान एक ऐसा खजाना है जो कभी चुराया नहीं जा सकता है”

Bhartrhari—Nitiśatakam

“Knowledge is such a treasure which cannot be stolen”

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Indian Standard

SPECIFICATION FOR

BLADE PLATE, MOORE TYPE

1. Scope — Dimensions and requirements for Moore type blade plate suitable for 4-mm diameter screws.
2. Shape and Dimensions — As given in Fig. 1.

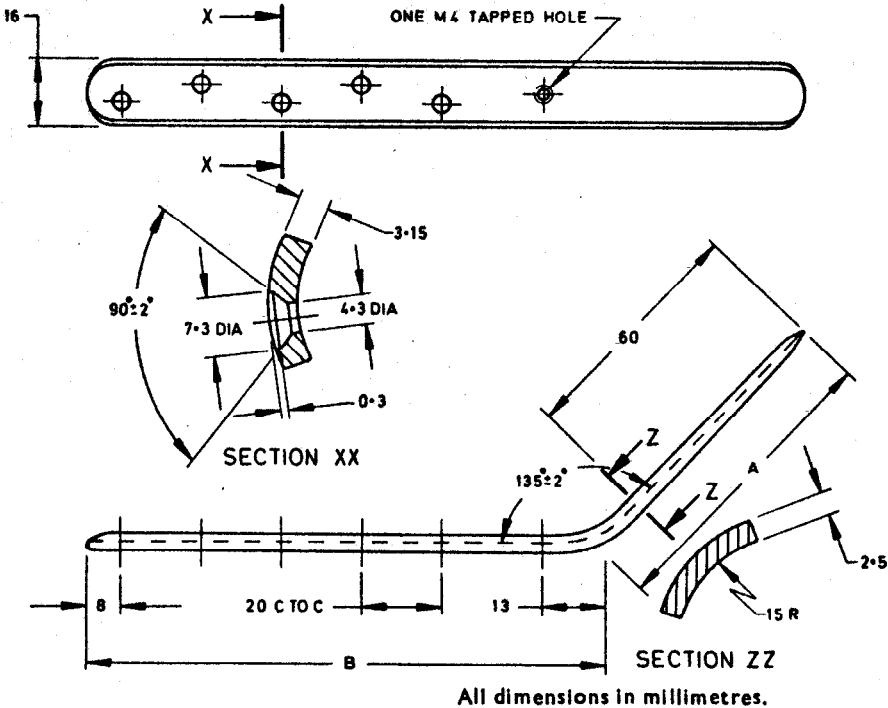


Fig. 1 BLADE PLATE, MOORE TYPE

3. Material — Shall be according to 3 of IS : 5347-1969 'General requirements of metal surgical implants'.
4. Manufacture, Workmanship and Finish — Each plate shall be pressed in one piece such that the plate portion and the blade shall be straight and subtend an angle of $135^{\circ} \pm 2^{\circ}$, and shall be true and well-balanced. The blade end shall be semi-sharp. The fixing holes on the plate shall be uniform and shall be symmetrically staggered with respect to the centre line. The threaded hole shall have its threads well-defined and shall not have any burrs.
- 4.1 Each plate shall be free from cracks, draw marks, pits, burrs, surface contamination and impregnated foreign particles. The plates shall be polished bright to give a mirror or satin finish and passivated.
5. Corrosion Resistance Test — The sample shall be scrubbed with soap and warm water, rinsed in hot water, followed by a dip in 95-percent ethyl alcohol and dried. The sample shall be completely immersed in copper sulphate solution at room temperature for 6 minutes and shall then be washed off with fresh water or wet cotton wool. The copper sulphate solution shall be made up as follows:
- | | |
|---|---------|
| Copper sulphate ($\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$) | 4.0 g |
| Sulphuric acid (H_2SO_4) (sp gr 1.84) | 10.0 g |
| Water (H_2O) | 90.0 ml |
- There shall be no red stains or spots on the sample after the test, but the polished surface getting dull may be permitted.
6. Radiological Test — The sample shall not show any sign of cracks, flakes, impregnated foreign particles or any other invisible defect when subjected to radiological examination.

7. Marking — Each plate shall be clearly and indelibly marked at a place of nominal stress by either an electric spark or by electrolytic etching method involving the removal of surface material, with the following:

- a) The name or trade-mark of the manufacturer;
- b) Designation of the material, 'SMo' for stainless steel, 'C CoCr' for cast cobalt chromium alloy, 'W CoCr' for wrought cobalt chromium alloy, and 'W Ti' for wrought titanium; and
- c) The size of the plate.

8. ISI Certification Marking — Details available with the Indian Standards Institution, New Delhi 110002.

9. Packing — The plates may be packed as agreed to between the purchaser and the supplier. However, it is recommended that each plate may be wrapped in polyethylene bag or in wax paper and then packed in cartons.